

CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 22nd July, 1882.

POLITICAL.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 15th July refers to

Circulation
299 copies.

The war in Egypt.

the bombardment of Alexandria, and

remarks that the Egyptians have been

very unwise in courting a war with England. They are no match for any great European power. They have not got sufficient military stores, nor are their soldiers excellent. The Egyptian army has never distinguished itself in the battle-field. England must have felt great grief in declaring war against a country whose condition she had so long been endeavouring to improve. For some time past the state of affairs in Egypt was very unsatisfactory. The army mutinied and intended to depose the Khedive. Obviously the intervention of some European power was necessary to restore peace and order. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that Turkey had greater right than any other power to intervene. Accordingly all the European powers unanimously appealed to her to do so. But, on the one hand, she hesitated to send her troops to Egypt, and, on the other, the Egyptians declared that they would resist the landing of her troops. Under these circumstances the British Government has been obliged to interfere. The British Government has several interests to protect

in Egypt. In the first place, it is in a way pledged to assist the Khedive in maintaining his authority. It will be remembered that, when Muhammad Ali Pasha, the grandfather of the present Khedive, threw off his allegiance to Turkey and threatened to wage war against her, England intervened and induced her to make the office of Khedive hereditary in his family. Secondly, England is deeply interested in the safety of the Suez Canal, as her way to India lies through it. Thirdly, she is a large creditor to Egypt. The war is directed not against the Khedive or the Sultan, but against the Egyptian army, or rather those Egyptian officers who have rebelled against the Khedive and also defy the authority of the Sultan.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
209 copies.

The purchase of stores required for the public service.

The *Lawrence Gazette* (Meerut) of the 12th July says that it appears from a communication received from the Press Commissioner's office that the Supreme Government has instructed the Bombay Government that soap for the use of civil and military departments in that Presidency should in future be obtained from the Bombay Soap and Candle Works Company. The purchase of stores required for the public service from European companies in India is in no way calculated to benefit natives. It is all the same to them whether the stores are imported from England or procured from Europeans in this country. There is a soap company at Meerut. The shares in that company are largely held by natives. It is in a very bad condition from want of support. If the Government patronised such companies, natives would be benefited and encouraged to establish other factories. Moreover, it should be observed that native factories would supply articles at lower rates than European factories in India.

Circulation,
440 copies.

The Indian Arms Act.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Noor* (Lahore) of the 13th July, writing from Lucknow, says that the Indian Arms Act is a great

stain on British civilization. The cultivators have to suffer a great loss from the destruction of their crops by wild animals. Moreover, thousands of men are killed every year by the latter throughout the country. It is to be hoped that Lord Ripon, who has already made himself so popular by his good measures, will repeal the Act in question and allow the people to bear arms in order that they may be able to protect their lives and property from the inroads of wild animals.

The *Shola-i-Tár* (Cawnpore) of the 18th July says that The assessment of the complaints are heard from different license-tax. places in regard to the levy of the license-tax. The scale fixed by the Government is not very high. If the assessments were properly made, the tax would not be felt as oppressive by the tax-payers. But the tax-payers are generally over-assessed. The district officers and municipal commissioners cannot be too careful in assessing the tax. They should pay a visit to the shop of every trader, make local enquiries as to his income, and then assess the tax.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár* of the 17th July says:—Some time ago we had the pleasure to announce the appointment of a native as a Puisne Judge of the Allahabad High Court. We have now an occasion for

Circulation,
80 copies.

The appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chandra Mittra as Officiating Chief Justice of Bengal. still greater joy. A native has been elevated to the post of Chief Justice of Bengal. All our countrymen should be very thankful to Lord Ripon for this. Babu Romesh Chandra Mittra was senior to all the other Judges of the Calcutta High Court, and was also qualified by ability for the post; but still we were afraid that even a just Governor-General like Lord Ripon might be induced to overlook his claims on account of his being a native. The natives hailed the accession of the Liberals to power with joy and hoped that they would repeal the Arms Act and the License Tax Act, remove the obstacles that had been placed in the way of natives in competing for the Civil Service Examination,

and so forth. Although the Liberal Government has not done these things, it has bestowed some new favours on us which we did not expect. It is to be regretted that it has laid the axe at the root of the new cotton industry of India for the benefit of Manchester. The greatest favour it has bestowed on us is the appointment of Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India. If we had not had a just and liberal minded Viceroy like him, the Press Act would not have been abolished, nor would Mr. Mahmud have been appointed a Judge of the Allahabad High Court, and Mr. Justice Mittra Chief Justice of Bengal. Our district officers should take a lesson from his justice. They let off Europeans who kill natives with a small fine ! This had led the people to imagine that they are partial to their countrymen. (The *Sahas* of the 12th July also expresses great joy at the temporary appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chandra Mittra as Chief Justice of Bengal, and suggests that natives should hold meetings in all parts of the country to thank the Viceroy for it.)

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* (Lahore) of the 19th July states that Her Majesty's proclamation of 1858 has been vindicated. The Government of Lord Ripon, Major Baring, and Mr. Ilbert has appointed Mr. Justice Romesh Chandra Mittra to officiate as Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court in opposition to the whole of Anglo-Indian public opinion. No one could possibly question the ability of Mr. Justice Romesh Chandra Mittra, and therefore only some technical objections were urged by Europeans against his appointment. But of course such trifling objections could not prevent a man like Lord Ripon from doing what he considered to be just. If such an opportunity had arisen three or four years ago, Mr. Justice Mittra would have been considered ineligible for the post of Chief Justice simply because he is a native. All classes of natives should congratulate themselves on the elevation of one of their countrymen to the highest judicial post in the country. It is to be regretted that there is no native at present in the

The same.

Punjab fit for a Judgeship of the Punjab Chief Court; otherwise there is no doubt that Lord Ripon would at once raise him to the Bench of that Court.

A correspondent of the *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad) of the 13th July, referring to the appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh

The same.

Circulation,
130 copies.

Chandra Mittra as Officiating Chief Justice of Bengal, observes that natives should congratulate themselves on the elevation of a native to such a high post. It would be no exaggeration to say that no other Governor-General bestowed so many favours on us as Lord Ripon has done. His administration contrasts favourably with that of Lord Lytton. Lord Lytton waged a war against Afghanistan which involved a great loss of men and money, gagged the Vernacular Press, and imposed the odious license-tax. Lord Ripon is the author of the noble local self-government scheme. Before the natives have done thanking him for that scheme, their ears are greeted with the happy news of the temporary appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chandra Mittra to Chief Justiceship. In thanking Lord Ripon we should not forget Major Baring. He is his adviser in all his good measures, just as Sir John Strachey was the adviser of Lord Lytton in all his evil measures.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnour) of the 5th July states that it

Circulation,
100 copies.

Orders recently issued by the Punjab Chief Court about the rejection of appeals by the appellate criminal courts.

appears from the *Akhbar-i-Am* of Lahore that a circular has lately been issued by the Punjab Chief Court.

In that circular the Chief Court complains that the appellate criminal courts in the Punjab are in the habit of passing such brief orders in rejecting appeals as do not show whether the pleas urged by the appellants have been fully considered by them, and orders that in future, when a criminal court rejects any appeal under section 278 of the Criminal Procedure Code, it should clearly state the grounds of rejection in its judgement and also show that it has fully considered the arguments urged by

the appellant in his favour. Similar orders should be issued by the Allahabad High Court to the appellate criminal courts in the North-Western Provinces.

Circulation,
250 copies.

List of witnesses for the
North-Western Provinces
and Oudh to be examined
by the Education Com-
mission.

The *Sahas* (the Bengali newspaper of Allahabad) of the 19th July publishes a list of the witnesses, belonging to these provinces, who are to give evidence before the Education Commission, and remarks

that it has been found necessary to limit the number of witnesses owing to two causes—viz., the short time at the disposal of the President and financial considerations. But the Commission has declared that it will gladly accept all written statements that may be sent to it by other men. We cannot but say a word or two *apropos* to this subject. In the first place, we do not see the name of any mahajans in the list of witnesses. We do not admit that there is not a single man among them who can express an opinion on educational matters. It is well known that they are a very influential class of people in the native community. Hence, in our opinion, it is necessary that the Commission should examine one or two representatives of that class. Secondly, two editors of Hindi papers—namely, Babu Tota Ram of Aligarh and Babu Harish Chandra* of Benares—are to give evidence before the Commission. It is to be regretted that no editors of papers published in other vernacular languages have been invited by the Commission. We need hardly say that the opinion of native editors in educational matters is of the highest importance. Thirdly, the Musalman witnesses are all Government servants. There are several able Muhammadan barristers-at-law and landholders in these provinces. It is very unjust that none of them will be examined. Fourthly, as regards the witnesses belonging to the Educational Department, we are glad to see the name of Mr. Nesfield among them; but we are highly disappointed at the omission of the names of Munshi Zakau-llah and Babu Umesh Chandra.

* He was formerly the editor of a Hindi paper.

Fifthly, we are astonished that not a single Bengali has been invited by the Commission to give evidence. Like many civilians, do the members of the Commission also look upon the Bengalis in these provinces as strangers? They form no small portion of the population of the united provinces. They have built houses and purchased land. They have to all intents and purposes permanently settled here. The bulk of the students at the colleges at Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, &c., are Bengalis. Hence it is obvious that Bengalis cannot but be regarded as natives of these provinces, and the Education Commission has committed a mistake in overlooking them. However, as the Commission has expressed its readiness to consider all written statements it receives, we hope that men, such as Babu Nilkomal Mittra, Babu Dwarka Nath Bandyopadhyay, Babu Pramoda Charan Bandyopadhyay, Babu Kashi Nath Bishwas, &c., will not fail to forward their opinions to it.

POST-OFFICE.

The *Sáhas* (the Bengali newspaper of Allahabad) of the Postal Department.

12th July (received on the 16th idem)

Circulation,
250 copies.

makes the following complaints in regard to the postal department:—(1) The pay of Deputy Postmasters in charge of branch post-offices in the interior of the country is very small compared to their onerous duties and their responsibilities. Since the transfer of money-order work from treasuries to postal department and the establishment of Postal Savings Banks, they have always some Government money in their possession. The temptation to misappropriate money is too strong for these ignorant and lowly-paid men. Cases of breach of trust are not unfrequent among them. (2) The postal department, and especially the Railway Mail Service, is filled with men who possess a smattering of English. Nearly all the comparatively high posts in the Mail Service are held by men who have received no good education, and who have gradually risen to those posts simply by seniority. They bestow all the subordinate posts on their own ignorant friends and relatives. No man who has not

passed a University examination or the anglo-vernacular middle-class examination should be admitted to the department, or the head of that department should prescribe a separate examination for candidates. (3) It is to be regretted that in the postal department promotion is generally given only to those men who have some interest with the higher officials. This evil prevails to some extent in nearly all public offices and departments, but it exists in a much larger degree in the department in question. It is a great discouragement to industrious and zealous subordinate officials. Now that a native has been fortunately appointed Post Master General in these provinces, he should endeavour to redress the grievances of his native subordinate officers. He should impartially give promotion according to merit. Moreover, it is to be hoped that he will not consider the term natives as applicable only to the natives of these provinces properly so called. (4) In regard to the Allahabad post-office, the editor complains that delivery peons sometimes deliver letters by mistake not to the addressees but to other persons. This appears to be due to two causes : Firstly, delivery-peons are frequently transferred from one place to another. A new man, who is not acquainted with the names of the people, is sure to make mistakes. Secondly, probably full addresses are not carefully read out to the delivery-peons. There should be no frequent changes among delivery-peons. Moreover, when a man receives a letter, which is not addressed to him, from a delivery-peon, the former should send it to the post-master with a note to that effect through his own servant, and the post-master should inflict a small fine on that delivery-peon for his mistake. This would make him more careful in future.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
90 copies.

The *Jalwa-i-Tur* (Meerut) of the 16th July, in its local

news column, states that three European soldiers, belonging to the artillery, recently shot three natives in the

Two natives killed and
one wounded by three European soldiers at Meerut.

forest. One of the soldiers fled away, but the other two have been arrested. One of the three natives is still alive. Probably the deaths will be supposed to have been accidental.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 20th July, referring to

Circulation,
430 copies

Native officers in the Punjab prohibited from accepting *tambol* on occasions of marriages in their families.

the circular of the Punjab Government, issued in the time of Sir Henry Davies, prohibiting native officers from accepting **tambol* on occasions of

marriages in their families, remarks that this entire prohibition presses very severely on them, and urges that they should be allowed to accept *tambol* on certain conditions as follows :—(1) They may be allowed to accept it from those men to whom they have previously paid it. (2) The amount received from each man must not exceed the amount previously paid to him. (3) The native officers either must not accept *tambol* from those men to whom they previously did not pay one, or, if they accept it, it must be very small in value. Muhammad Ali Shah, the tahsildar of Hoshiarpur, lately celebrated the marriage of his son. He did not take any *tambol*, according to the orders of the Government. If he had accepted it, he would have received about Rs. 2,000.

A correspondent of the *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad) of the 13th July, writing from Ajmere, urges

Circulation,
180 copies

Dancing-girls and prostitutes. that dancing-girls and prostitutes should not be allowed to live in public streets and thoroughfares. In every town they should be all made to live together in some out-of-the-way place and a heavy tax should be imposed on them.

A correspondent of the *Akhbar-i-Hind* (Lucknow) of the

Circulation,
100 copies

The tahsildar and the sub-inspector of police at Hasanpur, Moradabad.

15th July states that the tahsildar and the sub-inspector of police at Hasanpur in Moradabad are on bad terms

**Tambol* means the presents made in cash to a man on the occasion of a marriage in his family by his friends and relatives.

with each other, and urges that one of them should be transferred from Hasanpur to some other place.

Circulation,
250 copies

Local complaints, Allahabad. July takes the native members of the municipal committee at Allahabad to

task for not seeing to the cleanliness of the town. The streets and bye-lanes in Shahganj, Badshahimandi, &c., are in a very bad state. When it rains on any day, they become muddy, and the sweepers make them still more muddy and dirty by throwing the dirty water of drains in them. Some time ago the question of lighting the town was long under the consideration of the committee, and lights were even put up at one or two places. But the matter seems to have dropped out of the memory of the committee since the departure of Mr. Markham. The question of water-supply is at present engaging the attention of the committee. But we do not think that the committee will be able to carry out the project, because, in the first place, the cost would be heavy ; and, secondly, the bye-lanes are in such a bad condition that it would be difficult to lay water-pipes in them. Moreover, we are disposed to think that the Hindus would not be easily induced to use that water and to pay for it. In our opinion, the committee should first think of improving the streets and lanes. The lanes should be made even and drains should be constructed in them. The committee has carried the levy of the octroi duty to an extreme. If any man imports anything even for his use, he has to pay the duty for it. Suppose a man at Calcutta sends a pair of *dhotis* to his son-in-law at Allahabad by post in honour of a festival, the latter will have to pay octroi duty for it.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

(459)

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
17	Arya Darpan	Shahjahan-pur.	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Bakhtawar Singh	July 15th	... July 20th	402 copies.
18	Bharat Hitaieki	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Jwala Datta Prasad	" 7th	" 17th	... 125 "
19	Bharat Vides	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwan Das	April 25th & 15th	" "	... 125 "
20	Bijedari-Hind	Lahore	Urdu	Monthly	Sheo Narayan Agnihotri	For June	" 22nd	100 "
21	Banaras Gazette	Banaras	Ditto	Weekly	Ashraf Ali	July 17th	" 18th	250 "
22	Dababah-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	Ditto	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	" 16th	" 21st	225 "
23	Dababah-i-Sikandari	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain	" 17th	" 19th	390 "
24	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Hussain Ali	" 19th	" 22nd	210 "
25	Gurmukhi Akhbar	Ditto	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	" 8th & 15th	" 16th & 20th	300 "
26	Harijan Chandaika	Udaipur	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Damodar Shastry	For the 2nd & 4th night of Jaisth.	" 20th	100 "
27	Iqbal	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Alimu-l-Din	July 14th	" 16th & 21st	250 "
28	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 15th & 19th	" 19th & 21st	180 "
29	Sabha-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	" 16th	" 18th	90 "
30	Kerniach	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	" 17th	" 10th	250 "
31	Kritis Purvika	Banaras	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Lakhami Shankar, M.A.	" 14th	" 16th	645 copies (including 568 copies taken by Govt. and Local Committees).

32	<i>Kavî Vachan Sudhâ</i> ,	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	Pandit Chintamani	"	17th	"	21st	"	311 copies.
33	<i>Kagyâsî Samâdchâr</i> ...	Allahabad,	Urdu	Monthly	Rao.	Shoo Narain	For May & June,	"	16th	...	"
34	<i>Khair Khwâh-i-Âlam</i> Delhi	Ditto	Urdu	Weekly	Mir Hussain	July 16th	"	19th	"	110	"
35	<i>Khair Khwâh-i-Hind</i>	Ditto	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Maha Narain	"	15th	"	15th	...	150
36	<i>Khair Khwâh-i-Oudh</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Khairati Lal	"	16th	"	20	...	20
37	<i>Khair Khwâh-i-Pan-</i> <i>Guj-râ-n-wâlî</i> .	Gujrana- wâlî.	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	"	18th	"	600	...	600
38	<i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	Lahore	...	Bi-weekly	Jawwâd Ali	...	15th & 19th	"	17th & 21st	...	440 copies (in- cluding 60 copies taken by Govt.)
39	<i>Lâma-i-Nâr</i>	...	Jannpur	Weekly	Hafiz Abdu-llâh	16th	"	20th	"	209	"
40	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	...	Meerut	Ditto	Mushtaq Ahmad	"	18th	"	18th	...	100
41	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	...	Jodhpur	Ditto	Gobardhan Dâs	17th	"	21st	"	175	"
42	<i>Wâlî-i-Qâsîr</i>	...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ghulâm Muhammad	18th	"	19th	"	87	"
43	<i>Mâlik-i-Nâr</i>	...	Cawnspore,	Ditto	Nabi Baksh	18th	"	16th	"	180	"
44	<i>Mâmal-i-Alââdîr</i>	...	Meerut	Ditto	Kârimu-l-dîn	16th	"	21st	"	250	"
45	<i>Mâlik-i-Dârkhâkâs</i>	...	Delhi	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	16th	"	20th	"	200	"
46	<i>Mâlik-i-Nâsîrâvâ-</i>	...	Bijor	Ditto	Mohibul-lâh	15th	"	19th	"	100	"
47	<i>Mâlik-i-Vâlî</i>	...	Lahore	Hindi	Mukund Râm	17th	"	20th	"	250	"
48	<i>Mâjâd-i-Îm</i>	...	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly, Ahmad Khân	20th	"	21st	"	200	"
49	<i>Mâjîr Gâzâsî</i>	...	Meerut	Ditto	Ganesha Lal	15th	"	22nd	"	125	"
50	<i>Mârqaq-i-Tâlîqâ</i>	...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bihari Lal	16th	"	16th	"	162	"
51	<i>Mâjâqâ-i-Âsim</i>	...	Morâdabad	Ditto	Amjîd Ali	17th	"	17th	"	150	"
52	<i>Mâjâqâ-i-Alââdîr</i>	...	Etawah	Ditto	Râhu-lîsh Khân	16th	"	18th	"	180	"
53	<i>Mâjâqâ-i-Dînâd</i>	...	Morâdabad	Ditto	Pratâp Krishnâ	6th & 13th	"	17th & 18th,	respectively.	300	"
54	<i>Mâsim-i-Âgra</i>	...	Agra	Ditto	Jamna Dâs	16th	"	17th	"	22nd	"
55	<i>Nâr-i-4âshâ</i>	...	Lundâiana,	Ditto	Rev'd. E. M. Wherry,	20th	"	17th	"	17th	"
56	<i>Nâr-i-Alââdîr</i>	...	Allahabad,	Ditto	Roshan Lal	15th	"	15th	...	131 copies (in- cluding 49 copies taken by Govt.)	

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
57	<i>Nusrat-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Nusrat Ali	July 16th	July 20th	180 copies.
58	<i>Qasim Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 17th to 22nd	" 17th to 22nd	620 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
59	<i>Qasid Panj</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Hussain	" 18th	" 19th	180 copies.
60	<i>Punjabi Akhbar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim	" 12th & 15th	" 18th	524 copies.
61	<i>Punjabi Panj</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Bhagwan Das	" 12th	" 16th	300 "
62	<i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	" 17th	" 20th	180 "
63	<i>Prayag Sandesh</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	Ditto	Pandit Dewakiran- dan.	" "	" 17th	300 "
64	<i>Prince of Wales' Gazette</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	" 20th	" 22nd	400 "
65	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	" 17th & 20th	" 18th & 21st	70 "
66	<i>Rash-i-Am</i>	Sialkot	Ditto	Weekly	Diwan Chand	" 12th	" 16th	480 "
67	<i>Ram Prakash</i>	Bawali	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Abdur-R- Haqq	" 29th & 6th	" 22nd	700 "
68	<i>Rajputra</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Urdu	Nirvin Chander Rai	July 17th	" 19th	750 "
69	<i>Rajputra-i-Akhbar</i>	Gorakhpur	Ditto	Urdu	Niram Ahmad	" 16th	" "	250 "
70	<i>Sadra Koprakala</i>	Rapurhala	Ditto	Urdu	Sharfu-din	" 15th	" 17th	112 "
71	<i>Sadra-i-Akhbar</i>	Bhawali	Ditto	Urdu	Abdus-Qudus	" 13th	" 16th	400 "
72	<i>Sadra-i-Hind</i>	Pur.	Ditto	Urdu	Bulqisi Das	" 16th	" 19th	250 "
73	<i>Sadra-i-Hind</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Bengali	Bajul Kunt Basu	" 12th & 19th	" 16th & 19th	250 "
		Allahabad	Urdu	Urdu				respectively.

74	Sajjan Kritis Sudha-Udaipur ...	Hindi	"	Banushli Dhar	"	17th	"	21st	"	200	"
75	Shah-i-Oudh	Urdu	"	Tasawar Hussain	"	16th	"	19th	"	175	"
76	Shah-i-Tir	Ditto	"	Muhammad Ibrā-	"	18th	"	20th	"	175	"
			"	him.	"		"		"		"
77	Takht	Moradabad,	Ditto	Rāhat Ali Khan	"	19th	"	22nd	"	84	"
78	Tibyān-i-Ahād	Lucknow,	Ditto	Muhammad Ali	"	16th	"	19th	"	84	"
79	Victoria Paper	Sialkot ...	Ditto	Gyan Chand	"	8th to 15th	"	16th & 18th	"	1,100	"
80	Vriti Dhār	Dhār	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	"	17th	"	22nd	"	135	"
81	Waqya-i-Islam	GhāZIPUR,	Ditto	Siraju-l-din Ahmad	"	"	"	20th	"	250	"

PRIYĀ DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD,
The 27th July, 1882.

